

THE INTELLIGENCER

OF BELLEVILLE, AND HASTINGS' GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE BENJAMIN AT HIS OFFICE,
CORNER OF FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL; LIBERITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL; CHARITY IN ALL.

SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER ANNUM
IF SENT BY MAIL, TWENTY SHILLINGS.

VOL. II.]

BELLEVILLE, U. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1835.

NO. 9.

MARTHA.

OR, THE GRAND CATACT OF BOGOTA.
(Continued from our last.)

Martha was, like her father's guest, richly, highly endowed by nature, with strong thought, ardent feeling, and brilliant imagination—possessions which prove a blessing or a curse to the possessor, according as circumstances operate upon them. Rich, beautiful, accomplished, fortune hunters, who inhabit every region, and are in every region most contemptible, had sought her for her wealth. Romantic young men, of whom even that country furnished some, had sought her for her beauty and accomplishments. There were a few others, and of them she had been least thinking with favor, who had sought her for her talents. But the deep fountains of love and capability of permanent attachments in her bosom had hitherto been unmoved, and as calm as the perpetual spring of her native climate. Her course had thus far resembled the beautiful stream Cateina, which, descending from snowy mountains, irrigated her father's extensive grounds, sometimes rolled without a ripple in deep shade, and sometimes in bright calmness in sunshine. It was soon to become the same stream in the terrific turbulence of the leap of Tequendama. She saw this young officer, noble in person and in mind. She saw him gentle, serious in manner, affluent in thought, comprehending every movement of her countenance, reading, as it were, her very soul. She heard him converse, and every thing he said was exactly what should be said; her wishes were anticipated, but by an attention kind, quiet, and of a character to gratify and honor the bestower and receiver at the same time. His remarks opened to her new beauties in what she read. The gardens, the fields, the beautiful and sublime nature in view, became new objects of beauty in her eye, when commented upon by him. She wondered that she had not seen these scenes in the same point of light before. The resources of his highly cultivated mind, called out new and slumbering powers in her own nature; and this person, so beautiful, so interesting, so pale who first taught her that she had a mind—a heart—a soul, was her father's deliverer, and had received these wounds in generously interposing his body as a shield over that of her parent. Beside, was he not in some sense her own nursing? Had he not received food or medicine from her hand with more docility than from any other? In a word, Martha loved—loved intensely, we might say immoderately, unreasonably—for she had never inquired as to the chances of return. In fact, she knew not herself the nature of the malady which had been unconsciously gathering strength in her nature. At first, it was curiosity—natural and common humanity—then gratitude—then sisterly interest—then sympathy for a stranger in a strange and far country. For a long time it was a warmth that cheered, and was no more than a delightful sensation. Painful internal inquiries ensued, as to what course he would take on recovering—whether in his own country there was not some one who was dearer to him than a sister, and various mixed anxieties, in which not the least was, whether he shared any of those new and strange feelings which so painfully agitated her own bosom? Duty, she was sure, this season could not spring from; for duty, she had always heard the confessor say, counselled and inspired none but agreeable feelings and reflections; and this grateful nursing duty had filled her mind with reflections and thoughts, which, taken altogether, were any thing rather than pleasant. But what a wayward duty was that which she was conscious now swayed her mind! At first her prayer at morning, noon, and evening to God and the Virgin Mother, was, that the poor young officer might live, and recover, and be able to walk with her, that she might show him the splendid things about the Casa, and more than all, Tequendama. Now she found her heart as earnestly dictating the monstrous prayer, that he might not get quite well—not wholly well—but out of danger—comfortable, but not so as to lose the paleness of his cheek—not so as to reach that vulgar and robust health which would tempt him away over the

stormy sea, where she should see him no more.

Part of her prayer was heard—part, blown away by the winds, either never reached Heaven, or was granted in a sense directly contrary to the wishes of the petitioner. The young lieutenant, with faithful nursing, and in the air of this delicious climate, soon recovered the most robust and perfect health. How Martha trembled, every time he received letters, or spoke of his country! With what infinite solicitude she studied always to withdraw the conversation from any thing which should lead to the discussion of his future plans! How many delightful walks and rides she had planned—how many botanizing excursions in the mountains! Yet she was often vexed, almost offended with him, that he could not divine her thoughts, and gratefully her solicitude enough to say, "I find this climate so agreeable to my health, that I mean to spend a year here."

What a day was that in the quiet chronicles of her life, when Lieutenant H— first went abroad to promenade the grounds, and view Tequendama with her alone! Short rides in a carriage he had already taken, but always accompanied by the father, mother, and confessor. This day he preferred to walk; and it was arranged that Martha alone should accompany him in his first visit to Tequendama.

It was a bright morning of that delicious clime. The sun came up in dewy freshness over the mountains, welcomed by birds and beasts, and animals, wild and tame. There was morning freshness in the branches, on the turf, in the atmosphere, and bright dreams, and the bounding sensations of youth and joy in the hearts of the two young persons. At first the arm of Martha trembled in his. At first, from strange palpitations at thus finding herself alone in the fields with the young stranger, she made but an indistinct sound. But gathering confidence from the gentleness of her companion, she soon became communicative. Now they descended a valley shaded with the magnificent palms which concealed the village and castellated turrets of the Casa. Sometimes their path led them through an orchard, where the cocoa and orange tree grew beside those of the pear, apple, peach and plum. Sometimes wheat fields stretched out on one side, and those bananas, cassadas, guavas, pine-apples and cane on the other grouped together in this vernal neutral ground of the vegetable kingdom, were the fruits, grains, and flowers of all countries, renouncing the customary hostility of different latitudes. The fair botanist excelled her companion in her practical knowledge of that science; and it being the single point in which her knowledge exceeded his, it was pardonable for her to indoctrinate him somewhat learnedly in the flora of that vale. He would have said, in a critique, that he never heard the sonorous names of tropical vegetation round more agreeably, than from the pretty mouth of the fair Colombian lecturer.

The Casa was a central point of avale basin, including an estate of many thousand acres. The magnificent ruin was bounded on three sides by the activities of the western Andes, in all directions soaring above the ordinary region of the clouds, and rearing aloft into mid air a hundred noble domes and pinnacles, glittering in the cold and lustrous brightness of snow and ice, that never melt. At a magnificent point of this view they paused, and talked of mountains, as such persons of situated talk—and though neither possessed commonplace minds, they were obliged to resort to the vulgar dialect of "magnificent," "sublime," &c. But an occasional glance at each other taught the lesson, which the schools have laid down, that moral lovelier than natural beauties—at least they liked the latter view more than that of the Andes. Then they walked in a wood, through which the magnificent Caterina rolled its tribute from an hundred mountains. Its fertile, alluvial shores, irrigated and cooled by its waters, produced palms of the deepest verdure and most noble dimensions, and here were seen all the splendor, and richness, and variety of a tropical clime. Here grew every form and variety of cactus, aloe,

dahlia, clover; and his most rich, most glorious flower garden of nature, under every scent and hue grew without watering, hoe, or spade, rime or care, furnished them with another theme, upon which both exhausted the eloquence of such occasions.

But at this point, the roar of the cataract, to which their way had been leading them, had changed from the deep and solemn sound of the distant dashing of the sea on the shore, for a noise that was almost deafening and appalling—so much so, that the young persons in talking obliged to approach each other's faces to have their words heard; circumstance to be justified only by the necessity of the case. The young lieutenant had become impatient to push forward and contemplate the most sublime spectacle. "That, now," said Martha, "is just like a restless and unphilosophical young man who never knows how to stay contentedly where he is well, and who is never satisfied to leave any pleasure in reverse. For me, Tequendama is too fearful. I love this shade, these flowers, this calm and cool place, a thousand times more than that rugged and terrible rush of water. I no longer love to see this magnificent stream, where its eddying and increasing rapidly indicates that it is approaching that dreadful place. Are we not well here in this sweet spot? Let us enjoy the delicious fragrance and coolness a little longer." They did so, and talked much upon subjects delightful to them, but to others not worth the transcribing.

The day however, delayed not to prolong these agreeable walks; and Martha drawing her watch saw that none too much time remained to see Tequendama before dinner. So, obliged to advance, she said to her companion, "Come then let us on, and see the grand spectacle." "Never leave you nothing," said the memory of the reality. They arose, and emerged into the bright sun, ascending a rocky eminence, where the horizon was all marked with mountains, in every direction. There, too, lay the castle, with its towers, sleeping in the midst of its fields, and rural life and industry. A few steps more, and the officer almost recoiled from the scene. From the *tierras templadas* might be seen, on the table eminence above, the shepherd watching his flocks, in the region of perpetual snow. These were the *tierras frias*. But what a scene opened below! The Caterina moves on, in a calm, deep, sea-green current, till it takes its tremendous pitch, in two leaps of five hundred and thirty feet, seeming to the eye an immense sheet hung down from heaven to earth; and bursting, where it falls, into vast volumes of snow-white mist, enveloping all the country in its wrappings, and exhibiting such a spectacle as might be expected were a river to be discharged into the crater of a volcano, in its fiercest fury of explosion. Martha told him that the noise below was not that of a cataract, but a hissing, hollow, unique sound, deafening without seeming very loud, and astounding from an effect wholly indescribable, upon the ear and the imagination. The convulsions of mist enveloped all the region, for a league about the fall, in a perpetual thaw of dripping moisture. As the sound came up softened from below, nothing in nature could parallel the effect. It was an Egyptian harp playing upon a scale of grandeur commensurate with the most astonishing waterfall on the face of the earth. It was the perpetual coronation anthem of the monarch of mountains, as he put on his diadem of snow; or rather, it discoursed a continual hymn to the Divinity with an awe-inspiring effect proportioned to the sublime aspect of every thing above and around. "This," said Martha, "is the music you heard when you first awoke to consciousness. Below are the *tierras calientes*—and this fall of water actually descends from the *tierras templadas* to that ever sultry clime."

"But see that is beyond!" An extent of tropical clime, mocking the reach of vision, six thousand feet below, stretched away in the blue, on the verge of which could be distinctly seen, the cerulean and illimitable sea—the widest on the globe. Far away in fact, though un-

der their feet in appearance, were the spires of Bogota; and a dim, obfuscated circle of dun vapor hung over them mid-way between the earth and the blue, indicating that the crowded abodes of men were no purifiers of the atmosphere. Ever and anon the bells were heard briskly pealing, to indicate a religious festival, or "swinging slow with solemn roar," to denote that some one was being carried to his long home. Here they paused in rapt admiration. Ten steps in descent opened the noble mansion and all the opulent, rural, and peaceful accompaniments of Casa de Paz, and the rich scenery of the secluded valley to view, and nothing of the city, or the low mountains, or might be the snow clad they stood was disclosed a populous city, a vast expanse of *tierras calientes*, and of the sea; and midway between, the sublime and misty volumes of Tequendama, for ever rising in milk-white folds from the point were it burst. Above them, suspended as it were in another atmosphere of another universe, the shepherd drove his sheep, goats, and mules, a field, amidst whirling tempest of sleet and snow shivering in the regions of perpetual congelation, as his eye descended to the unwintering spring of Casa de Paz, and the never varying summer of the country on a level with the sea.

Martha was hanging on the arm of the young invalid, as the parents, according to their wont, had walked to a lower of palms that shaded a beautiful view of Tequendama. They saw that their daughter was too pleasantly engaged in this duty, to need the present addition of more speakers and observers, and left them to themselves. After a long pause, in which Martha stole glances at the entranced countenance of her companion, she exclaimed; "Now, is not that scene above, the repose around and the joy below, admirable? How thankful ought I to be that my destiny is fixed in this sweet abode! This great volume has been spread before me from my infancy."

The reading has become indispensable to my enjoyment. It seems to me that my heart would wither in any other place. To see those shepherds yonder; moving in the sleet whirlwinds of that upper region; is indeed a sublime spectacle; but to dwell with them, in their perpetual snow—the very thought makes me shiver. Half the year, thou sayest, is winter in this country. Having seen such a climate as this, canst thou return to thy native fields and inclement skies? Yet I see that thy eye wanders beyond the *tierras calientes*, as though it could cope the wide sea, and take in the fair one beyond, on whom, I doubt not, thy memory now incessantly dwells." A recollection flashed across his mind. Honor and truth dictated the reply: "It does, Martha—and I should not dare abide the trial longer, without calling on my own heart to remember her to whom my sacred word is pledged. We were born and reared together, and baptized in the same font, I will return to her, while I may yet hope to offer her something more than a heartless redemption of my pledge."

Although his eye was averted, as he made this noble confession, he perceived that a shiver and recoil, as of one who had been pierced by a ball in battle, seized her who leaned on his arm. The paleness of death and a visible damp spread over her brow. The sun at the same moment burst forth in blazing brilliance. She faintly uttered, "The sun is overpowering. I fear a sun stroke. Lead me back to my parents." He rather carried than led her down the declivity, to the bank of Caterina, and they stood on its dark green margin. Whether she was influenced by such spectacles, or was overtaken by the paroxysm of despair with which she had heard the confession of the young American, had rendered her reckless of life cannot be certainly ascertained. But her father and mother had advanced with ten paces, and she was full in their view, when, sinking from the arm of her conductor, as he half led, half lifted her along the rocks, slippery with the over dripping moisture from the trees which impended the stream, only thirty paces from the point of the leap, she fell

into the whirling waters and disappeared under their bosom. Her mother uttered a faint cry, then the broad, circling sweep of the current floated her green silk drapery and her raven tresses to the surface. Her companion plunged in, and grasped her just as the point of the circle was about to throw her into the white foam, in which it would have been an impossibility for any human power to have arrested her from being borne down the cataract. But outside the point of this fearful ring there was an eddy, and he retained sufficient steadiness of head, effort and eye, to swim with her through this circle into the eddy. Here both were repeatedly whirled round and round until his breath and efforts were nearly exhausted. At length, in being borne around these curves, he fortunately grasped the branches of a fallen tree, which lay parallel to the movement of the current, while the heavier weight of the trunk rested on the shore. By successive grasps at the branches, he drew both his fair burthen, and himself to shore, on which he sank exhausted and unconscious.

Martha was carried to the house, under the influence of a paroxysm of fever, which rendered her flighty, and happily unconscious of all that had passed; tho' in a state of excitement half lucid, half wild, her earnest and incessant conversations, her calls upon the American officer, her eloquent expostulations with him on the folly and cruelty of leaving her and the country, rendered the state of her feelings but too obvious to her parents, and all the inmates of the house. Toward night, she became sufficiently calm to unburthen her heart to her mother. Instead of accusing young H— of any attempt to win the love for him which she confessed, she bore ample testimony to his scrupulous propriety of deportment and in particular to the venerable frankness of his feelings toward her. "I should have loved her but for this previous engagement. When questioned by her father and mother, whose idolatrous tenderness could refuse her nothing, what measure she wished them to adopt in regard to their guest, and whether she wished to see him again, she sadly, but magnanimously and wisely answered; "No—I will strive to forget him, for your sake. For his sake, as pledged to another, and for mine, let him depart in peace. There will be no medicine for me, like the irreparable certainty of his perpetual absence. For him, I would not swerve him from his vows, if I could. Let him depart as soon as he may—and let me look on the future as best I can!" But there was a wildness in her eye, a paleness on her cheek, and a quickness of laboring respiration, which were to her parents fearful symptoms of her future health and peace of mind.

Next morning the father had a confidential interview with the young American officer, who, it may be imagined, astonished at not being admitted to see Martha, and half distracted as the course which events seemed to be taking, had passed a most agitated and sleepless night.

"I have indiscreetly taught my daughter to love thee, my friend," said Don Pablo. "I should have foreseen all this. But it is now too late. I honor thee most of all for thy confession to her; I cannot but flatter myself that, but for the impediment thus nobly avowed, thou wouldst have loved my daughter in turn. I say nothing of her worth or expectations. Had it been otherwise, I would have given her to thee with all my heart. As it is, depart in peace. God's blessing will accompany thee, and whether my poor girl shall be able to forget thee or not, thou wilt carry away my best and most grateful remembrances."

"May I not see her? May I not speak with her?"

"It were better for all our sakes it were not. She wisely and rightly wished it might not be."

Mules and servants were at the gate to convey him to Bogota. They embraced in a state of falling better imagined than described, and lieutenant H— mounted and departed. But when no longer in view of Senor Pablo, he no longer found to contemplate the beautiful landscape and the mansion for the last time, and his eyes filled with tears;

(To be continued.)

BELLEVILLE, NOVEMBER 14, 1835

The Upper Canada Company have given notice, that all their Agencies heretofore existing in the Province have been cancelled, and all applications for purchase of lands or other business connected with the affairs of the Company must in future be addressed to the Commissioners at their office in Toronto. This is a most important notice, and the Agents will do well to observe it.

LINCH-LAW.—O'CONNELL AND THE U. STATES.—It will be remembered, that Daniel O'Connell, some months since, made a furious attack on the American Government, on account of the existence of slavery in some of the States, and ignorantly attributed the continuation to the want of action on the part of Congress. Congress has no power to pass any law effecting the property called Slaves; in the slave States of the Union, each State must, by its own laws, set the slave free, or he must remain in bondage, for all that the general Government can do. But forgetting the vice here attributed to the American Government, Mr. O'Connell again exposes his ignorance of the American Government, by his remarks on the subject of riots in the United States.

In no one instance, as yet, as we are aware of, have any of the parties connected with the enforcement of a Lynch case and execution, been brought up before the tribunals of the Country, and dealt with according to law. And we should have thought that Dan O'Connell knew more of mob-law, than to suppose there could or would be the case, where there was no military force to meet the Sovereign mob, and to arrest them in their murderous progress. So that their mere expression of hope, on his part, that the offenders would be brought to justice, and punished, is mere humbug. The greatest blunder is yet to be exposed; for he says, "the American Government will do all it can to punish them." Here is a still similar blunder to the one which the Agitator made, when he denounced the Congress of the United States as a band of slave-holders, and stigmatized the Government as tyrannic. The general Government has no power over these matters, beyond the District of Columbia, whereof the President is Governor, in addition to his Presidency of the United States. If a man commit a murder, or any act of misdemeanor, in the State of New York, he should fly to the State of Ohio, the General Government has nothing to do with it, nor can the State authorities of Ohio punish him. If he be arrested in Ohio, an order is issued by the Governor of New York, and the prisoner is handed over to the authorities of the State wherein the offence was committed, and there punished. So that Mr O'Connell's supposition, that the American Government will do all it can to punish the Lynchers, is all humbug; it is neither practicable nor constitutional. It is true, that it is a sorry state of affairs, and one which we are grieved to see; but the General Government has no power to remedy it; and we believe there is still little inclination among the State Governments to lay hold of the subject.

tention; but where we behold one like O'Connell, sitting himself up as an oracle, and yet ignorant of the subjects whereon he is debating or talking, we become disgusted with such a system of -showing popularity.

While on this subject, we may as well observe, that the Press in England does not seem to understand this subject a bit better than O'Connell; and from the Morning Herald we make the following extract:

extract :
 "Will it be believed in Christian Europe that the society of assassins, the most terrifying scourge that ever held the world in thralldom in ages happily passed away, is once more revived in Republican America, under the title of the 'Lynch Club'? We can smile at the vanity—we could pity the ignorance

the vanity—We could play the part of the big brother of our trans Atlantic brethren, but we shrink with horror from their atrocious dabbling in human blood. Where is General Jackson? Where is the law of America? Or are we to presume that the system has already reached a point at which it is inaccessible to attack? Has it so far poisoned the moral feelings of personal danger to the executive to arrest its career? We have seen

nough lately in the American papers to perceive that society was almost resolved into its first elements, but we were by no means prepared for the following 'Car' issued by the Lynch Club of America.

All this is spoken as becomes a man of feeling, but it also betrays ignorance of the institutions of the country, by propounding one single question: "Where is General Jackson?" We answer again: "General Jackson has no more to do with the punishment of these outrages called Lynching, than has any common citizen; and that the Laws passed by the Congress of the United States, have nothing to do, nor can they effect serious proceedings." Each State Government must keep the peace within its own territory.

ON DITS.—It is said that the executioner on a late occasion at King's was about as tall as the Editor of the Whig and about his make. That he walk was particularly similar to that of the quack's, and that his hands had *white skin*, (no: to say that they were clean in every respect.) In all of the tint for discovery, the resemblance was

It is said that a certain ~~fence~~ *Editor* whose office is not ten miles from Commercial Hotel at Kingston, and who has betrayed a most peculiar anxiety that the late execution should be performed with but few spectators, came from Bytown, to be present at the melancholy event. Rhumour is very busy with conjectures as to the cause of his almost immediate departure after the execution. Charity forbids us connect these two reports.

The L. L. D. & A. double S. of Whig, having said something in his *ant* sheet, about "his escutcheon," hear that it is the intention of some of the best acquaintances, to apply to the *Herald Office* for permission, to allow the pundit to quarter a *galloes* & *mo* upon his shield. We must admit that there is taste as well as propriety in the selection, as they show most distinctly the being's qualifications and practice. Dr. Barker's Escutcheon!!! Who ever heard of a skunk having a house?

MORE SCRAPS.—In a former number we gave an anecdote, to refresh the mind of Cat's-paw-travelling Editor, with some occurrences, that he might find very convenient to forget in his writing; we now give another. The Cat's paw had a half a dozen very fine turnips with him, the growth of Mr. James Crow, of Trent, (who, by the by, we think is a better farmer than a poet) and was exhibiting them on board the Steam Boat.

"Doctor," said a bystander, "what fine white *seigs* they would make; the Doctor would suit so well with the *white feather* (and the Doctor knows the value of a white feather and a black heart)"

"The Doctor," head, said another, "would make a good block, such a wig."

"You do not mean to call the Doctor a block head?" said the Doctor.

The second replied "why, there is as much brains in the turnip as in the Doctor's head."

"What say you to that Doctor?" queried the third. "It is absurd," replied the L. L. D. & A. double S. "The talk of the brains of a turnip. Do you not know that a turnip has no brains?"

And then to compare it with the encephalon of a human being!" And in this manner he talked for full ten minutes, to prove to the bystanders, that he had more brains than one of Mr. Crow's turnips, and finished his address by appealing to the judgment of the bystanders.

A fourth speaker now advanced and said that he thought any man who could so egregiously the absurd proposition, to

know whether he had as much brains as a turnip, certainly could not possess any thing that deserved the name of sense, and consequently what was generally called brains were entirely absent, and that Mr. Crows' turnip was the wisest of the two. The bystanders thought the same. The A double S pricked up his ears, bayed, kicked and left the company.

The British Whig is of opinion that the Editor of the *Belleville Intelligencer* changed Watson, and that he received the Ten pound fee. The British Whig not publishing anything but falsehood, we are not surprised that he should say so. Of course he will say that he, Dr. Barker, was not the hanger in; which truly interpreted, means that he was.

There is no subject, upon which the Imperial parliament have undertaken to legislate, that so materially and directly affects the Canadas, as the Timber Duties. We publish a debate which occurred in the British House of Commons upon this subject, and we think it fully shows what are the objects aimed at by the different parties.

The first, which attracts our attention is the following, from the speech of Mr. Villiers: "The people should be allowed to get, and ought to get, the products of their own and other countries, as cheap as possible." If this principle is admitted by the British Government, it is the only one which can lead to the present, or any other Ministry, to make a Cabinet question of whether or not they will follow, that England must decline to do according to that she has no longer any need to regulate the commercial intercourse with other nations for her colonies. If the people are to as they think fit, then the Government may rest assured, that if the Timbuctoo Duties are reduced, as recommended by the Committee, then the merchants of Upper Canada will say, "We will no longer be bound by the commercial treaty of Great Britain, we have the right to get the products of our own and other countries as cheap as we can, and we will not, for the sake of supporting the British manufacturer, pay no longer support than say 35 or 40 per cent more than should be charged to pay for foreign goods, if the British import, and produce duties were off. We will get the

Can sacrifice the entire interests of
Canadas to a few rapacious dealers
Baltic timber, then, indeed, it is
that we should look out for ourself
and seek to establish a trade with
nations, which the Mother Coun
seems no longer able or willing to
port

We do confess that we believe, the main object of this projected reduction of the Timber Duties, is a blow aimed at the British Empire by the party which Joseph Hume forms a conspiracy to overthrow. If England can be deprived of her most valuable Colonies, by convincing them to declare off by consequence of unjust laws, then will the trouble and trouble increase at home. There will be long established institutions the country be overthrown: and then shall we have the reign of terror by establishment of the mob law, or an tea-tive democratic power. We firmly believe that such is the fact; and that

although there are a few who back the democrats in their views with the intention of gain from the Baltic Trade, yet the majority of these theorists aim at weakening the power and influence of the Crown, so that the monarchy may be more easily subverted. To every means they have recourse, for the purpose of rendering familiar to the minds of the people, their right to put aside hereditary monarchy; and if they can succeed in this, they will have shown that they are right to set aside hereditary monarchy, they have a right to substitute democracy in its place. These matters must, however, be brought about by degrees; and there is surer method of accomplishing this, than of rendering people's minds familiar with the subject, by talking of it, as has been done in the charges brought against the Duke of Cumberland, implicating him in a charge of endeavouring to organize a plot to set the right of Princess Victoria aside and to claim it himself—this was done, and will render men's minds familiar with the idea of claiming the right to it, the loss of one or two valuable Colonies, and democracy is triumphant in England.

We speak the sentiments of every man in Canada, when we say, that to reduce the Duties on Timber, will at the same time, loosen the bonds of connexion between the Mother Country and the Canadas. We believe that there are few, very few, in the Province of Upper Canada, who would wish to see

separation from the Mother Country; but Canadians cannot be expected to sacrifice their all to English merchants, when they are to be treated as strangers. We do not hesitate to say, that should the duties be repealed or reduced, that Canada will never submit to it, and maintain the commercial arrangements of Great Britain. A serious question is willing to make, but we must not to overlook the fact, that the duties on the non-ferrous metals would be slash, and Englishmen and their descendants will not support it. Therefore let British Ministers take warning by the past, and remember that in obeying the mandate of the thoughtless leaders of the mob, they run the risk of losing a valuable gem in the British Crown,—let them remember that they have been warned of this, and let them forbear. If the Committee have been impatient on their report on this subject, they are satisfied that the Government will be satisfied that, but if a garbled and biased report has been drawn up, merely for effect, while the most important facts have been kept hidden, then, indeed, it behoves a British Senate to pause before they consent to break faith with so many of their fellow subjects, who have been led into dangerous and extensive enterprises, by the Mother Government, under the sanction of a law. Be sure, as we have said before, that the British Duties are to be repealed, the connexion between England and the Canadas, will be most fully shaken, if not dissolved. It will not be forgotten that there is but one voice in the country upon this subject, and the watch words are "Canadian Enterprises."

Dr. Barker has published in his paper of the 10th, a letter dated Belleville, 9th, November, and signed "Thaddeus," stating that we were absent from Belleville, on the morning of Watson's execution. No comment is necessary. Quack, has verified in himself, the adage, "give a rogue rope enough, he will hang himself." We are glad that the letter was not written in town, and therefore, the lie directed at Dr. Barker. And with such a paltriness—such an unprincipled lie coward, we hold no further communication.

(Continued from our last.)

No. V.

ford, &c. ^{The} Earl of Gos
MY LORD,

There are various principles, on the import-duties may be divided by the two Canadas. Some persons have these duties to be divided in proportion to the respective expenditure of the legislature, the executive and the judiciary; others in proportion to population; others in proportion to the consumption of taxed articles; each of these methods I shall offer remarks.

Along as the crown duties, were expressly designed for the support of the civil government and the administration of justice, were expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the Treasury, these duties at least ought to have been divided between the two provinces according to the spirit if not the letter of the first method. I say not if, my lord, and not the [letter, but] the literal application of the principle would have held out a premium to the vigorous exertions of the Legislature of the economic province contribute to the expenditure of her more extravagant neighbour. For instance, my lord, the Speaker of the one Assembly received only £400 a year, the Speaker of the other by a compromise equally just and disgraceful, robs the public of at least twice or even thrice as large a salary; therefore, as these salaries are conceded, the literal application of the first method of division would reward the piggacy of the one legislature with the pig-dollar, and punish the economy of the other with a paltry shilling. But, my lord, the conciliatory statute of His present Majesty surrendered the crown duties into the hands of the provincial legislatures, the dominant power of the United Canada has so far diverted these duties from their original destination, by refusing to make any appropriation for the support of the civil government or the administration of justice, that it can consistently at least, demand a division of the crown duties of any other duty according to the first method in proportion to the respective expenditures. I must, therefore, quietly submit to some other method of division, even though that method should never necessitate the imposition of direct taxes on the government of Lower Canada. Would the English outlaws, my lord, be bound on moral or even liberal principles, to pay taxes, to the support of which they could not

consented, and by the spending of which they would inevitably be oppressed? Certainly not, unless your lordship or some other advocate of conciliation should disgrace English soldiers by ranging them on the side of dastardly and deadly enemies, for the destruction of friends, countrymen and brothers. English soldiers, my lord, would of course obey orders; but in troops less carefully trained, nature might prove too powerful for discipline. Strong feeling, my lord, must be my apology for this or any other discussion.

The method of dividing the import duties between the two provinces in proportion to population is almost too absurd to require discussion. Were both provinces inhabited by one and the same race, the proposed method would be plausible, though not faultless; but to assume that a French Canadian contributes as much as an Englishman to the public revenue, is to assume that the former is more enterprising and more tolerant of the yoke of barbarism with civilization, contented with ignorance with ambitious intelligence. It is true, that the manufactured goods which are chiefly consumed by English inhabitants, pay a duty of only 25 per cent, and that the rum which the French Canadians, like the *red enfans du sud*, liberally quaff, pays 6d. Sterling a gallon, being equivalent perhaps to 15 or 20 per cent; but this argument is stated by C. J. L. as a *casus in point* in favour of his lordship, has been almost annihilated by the general substitution of a compound of native spirits & west india rum, so that 400,000 will soon pay a smaller share of import duties than 10,000 thousand English citizens of Toronto. At the date of the next adjournment, therefore, the principle of dividing in proportion to population will be utterly inadmissible.

The division, therefore, must be effected in proportion to taxed article. How is this consumption to be ascertained? The principle of population may be here introduced, so far as to make the respective numbers of the two tests of population and consumptions. French agitators estimate the European population of Lower Canada at 525,255 males and the English at 75,000; but if I diminish the former as to double the latter, I find only 150,000, such consumers as Upper Canada contains. If I refer to the French population as equivalent to 50,000 such consumers, I find altogether 200,000 consumers or little more than the population of Upper Canada. A

day of the next adjournment, there
Upper Canada will have a clear rig-
fully two thirds of the import duties
assignment that is to continue in
four years, and the province of
rapidly increasing province of
Canada, to be fixed in reference
to the probable circumstances
middle of the quadriennial period
to the actual circumstances of its
menacement. The adjustment ought
to be fixed on this principle or
fixed every year. It is sufficiently
fixed for Upper Canada to be depend-
ent on Lower Canada, as it is still more
owing for the former to pay tribute as
homage to the latter. For aught
however, such has been the humili-
fact. The share of Upper Canada
risen from 20 per cent to 25, from
33 1/2, and must, in two years, rise
33 1/2 to at least 50 per cent. During
first period, she should have receive
per cent; during the second, 29 1/2
cent. Her loss, therefore, is more
equivalent to the difference between
rancy and stirling; while at the pre-
she loses precisely one fifth of her
or in other words, receives four shil-
in the place of a dollar. If one, my
in a different view of the present
of Upper Canada, one will find that
er Canada seizes, of the expense of
sister, eight and one third per cent
the whole of the divided duties, e-
by a singular enough coincidence,
feudal fige.

To-morrow, my lord, I shall res-
the consideration of this subject; and
the mean time, I beg to assure you,
the English inhabitants of Lower Ca-
have a direct interest in transferring
import duties, which your lordship
to have surrendered to an anti-com-
cial faction, to their enterprising and
telligent compatriots of the Upper P-
ince.

Let me once again implore your leadership to reflect and consider what it be to lose. The danger, though visible, may be nearer than your lordships imagine. Resolutions, my lord, that are intended to be permanent, are not affected in a day. Let me again allude to the American revolution. Sixteen years, my lord, elapsed, between Mr. Jonathan Swift's recommendation of physical resistance to oppression and the declaration of American independence; but each year contributed its mite towards accelerating the catastrophe of a drama, in which foolish ministers were the principle actors. Even between the first instance of physical resistance and that catastrophe there intervened the long period of the

Years, in each of which the plot gradually thickened. In 1773 the town was thrown into the harbour of Boston; in 1774, the first congress met at Philadelphia; in 1775, were fought the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill; in the winter of 1775-6, Canada was invaded and evacuated; on the 4th July, 1776, was signed the declaration of American independence.

I have the honour to be,
CAMILLE.

No. VI.

To His Excellency the Earl of Gosford, &c. &c. &c.

MONTREAL 1st OCTOBER, 1835.

My Lord,

I yesterday proved, that Upper Canada, as she was admitted to have a right to one-third of the import duties at the date of the last adjustment and would certainly be admitted to have a right to one-half at the date of the next, was entitled to receive annually during the whole of the quadrennial period the arithmetical mean between the two quantities, or in other words 41 2/3 instead of 33 1/3 per cent. I, moreover, inferred that, under the existing arrangement, she receives precisely four shillings in place of a dollar. Your lordship must perceive, that either Lower Canada is a bankrupt or that Upper Canada is a tributary. Does your lordship think, that Upper Canada will submit tamely to a system, which, besides being at present so galling and so iniquitous, becomes more oppressive every year. During the first of the three enumerated periods, Upper Canada was robbed of a ninth of her just claim; during the second, of a seventh; during the third, of a fifth. Her definite loss during the first two periods I am neither able nor anxious to specify; but during the last two years, she had been despoiled by Lower Canada of at least 100,000 dollars. In 1833 and 1834 respectively, she received, in round numbers, £60,000 and £40,000, whereas she ought to have received instead of these respective sums £75,000 and £30,000 or £25,000 more in all. This difference, my lord, would have paid more than half the interest on the sum borrowed for the construction of the St. Lawrence Canal. The allusion to that magnificent work my lord, gives me an opportunity of briefly proving, that the revenue of Upper Canada is more beneficial than that of Lower Canada to the English inhabitants of the latter province. These inhabitants are chiefly engaged in commerce, and likely to derive benefit from the improvement of our noble river than from the extension of the remittance of service of your personal friends, Mr. Viger and Mr. Poinson. Mark the contract, my lord. The province, that receives less than her share of the revenue does every thing for the promotion of public prosperity, while the province, that receives more than her due, does nothing absolutely nothing. Your lordship must be aware, that you are doing as much, as in you lies, to establish and perpetuate the despotism of an anti-commercial and anti-British faction. Let me call your lordship's special attention to a striking event in Roman history. A Gallic robber of the name of Brennus had driven the last hopes of Roman power within the walls of the capitol. The besieged Romans, though they were a "miserable minority," yet long withstood the fierce assaults of their savage foes; but worn out at last by famine and fatigue, they appointed a deputy to effect a compromise with the exulting and indolent barbarism. That deputy, my lord, did promise the barbarians gold. I admit, my lord, that he did so; but in justice to him my lord of Gosford, I must add that, he stipulated for the salvation of the capitol. Can either of your organs say much in justification of your lordship's compromise? Have you stipulated for the salvation of the capitol? No, my lord! The golden bribe, with which you have conciliated the barbarians, essentially involves the sacrifice of the capitol, the extinction of the last hopes of British connexion. But my lord, I must proceed with the historical passage. The gold, my lord, in the scale; many a Gallic ruffian was directing one eye in contempt on the object deputy and another in eagerness on the glittering bribe; the audacious and dishonest leader was already given a foretaste of violated promises, broken treaties and trampled rights. Such was the scene, my lord, when a man, whom the intended victims of Gallic avarice and treachery had suspected and insulted and injured, put an end to the compromise, and ransomed the capitol not with gold but with iron.

That your lordship may have leisure to ponder on this digression, I shall close this letter and subscribe myself,
Your lordship's most
obedient humble servant,
CAMILLE.

LOWER CANADA.

PARLIAMENT.

MONDAY NOV. 2nd.

ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Mr. MORIN brought up the draft of the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, prepared by the Special Committee, which having been read, the printing thereof was ordered.

Mr. MORIN then moved that it be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Mr. GUY—"What, before it is printed?"

Mr. MORIN said that he had reason to believe that the printing of the Address would be completed at an early hour to-morrow, it having been put in hands to-day. However, it was not printed, or if any hon. member wished to-morrow for further time for deliberation, he would have no objection to defer its consideration.

Mr. GUY would not divide the House although he would say that Mr. Morin's proceeding appeared to him very precipitate. He doubted very much whether hon. members would have time to form their opinions, or those who had amendments to propose would have time to prepare them. He would, however, not oppose the motion, accepting Mr. Morin's declaration as a pledge that the adoption of the address would not be insisted on to-morrow.

After some further discussion, the motion was granted and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, NOV. 3d.

The agents Bill passed.
The Speaker made choice of his election for the West Ward of Montreal, and a new writ was ordered for the County of Montreal.

Neither the Legislative Council nor the House of Assembly, has as yet replied officially to the Speech from the Throne, and until that step is completed it is not usual for any communication to be made by message by the Governor in Chief.

The reply of the Assembly, as reported by Mr. MORIN, was to have been discussed on Wednesday last, but in consequence of its length, it could not be printed in time for general distribution among the Members previous to the sitting, and its consideration was postponed until Friday, (last evening) when it will no doubt pass with but little alteration, and be presented on Monday or Tuesday at the farthest. Though the draft has been printed, we have not yet seen a copy. We extract from the *Indicateur* the following sentences, as containing the substance or outline of this most important document.

"It will contain a decided demand for a change in the Constitution of the Executive Council, in addition to a demand of a similar nature as respects the Legislative Council, and that the former corps shall be rendered responsible, and be proved of men possessing the confidence of the House of Assembly. In fine, an Executive Council, similar in attribute, as far as circumstances may permit, to the British Ministry. In England, the Ministry, as was the case with Wellington and Peel, resign whenever they cannot command a majority in the Commons. Instead of having a miserable set of dependent creatures, who are all things to all men, regardless alike of public opinion and principle, for an Executive Council, the Assembly will demand that men of character, reputation, and principle, in whom the people, through their representatives, may have confidence, shall replace the old rubbish, and continue in office so long as they continue to deserve and possess the power of promoting the public good. The obnoxious Acts are also alluded to, and their repeal again insisted upon."

The declarations in favour of *Elective* Institutions are very expressive, and repeated both at the commencement and towards the conclusion of the Address. As has been before remarked, no mention is made of the Commission."

The draft reported by Mr. DEBARTZCH in the Council, has also been printed for the use of its members, and the discussion of its merits commenced on Wednesday, and though it had been unanimously adopted in Committee, Mr. DEBARTZCH intends to introduce amendments touching the Constitution of the Legislative Council, in conformity to the views entertained by the Assembly. The Constitutional party in the Upper House, to whom the proposed address is obnoxious, have also announced their intention to submit amendments.

Since our preceding remarks were in type, the Quebec papers of Tuesday have reached us. They announce that Mr. FROST, who has caused one of the Messengers of the Council to be arrested, for an assault committed in the performance of his duty, had been brought to the bar of the House and discharged, after expressing contrition for

his offence and being reprimanded by the Speaker.

The answer of the Council had not yet been adopted. The first paragraph of Mr. MORFATT and Mr. FELTON were to be further discussed on Tuesday. The *Mercury* intimates that "the objection to the Address as printed, seems to be, from what fell from those Hon. Members, more particularly Mr. F. Felton, that it did not follow the Speech with the usual Parliamentary courtesy; and that it did not recognise the Royal Commission in a specific manner, and in the terms in which it was announced to the House in the opening Speech. The Address, as printed, was, in the course of amendment in the Council, termed 'confused, ill-translated, and scarcely intelligible.' From the circumstances above stated in respect to the address of the Legislative Council, it appears that the Lower House may proceed leisurely, and yet be the first to present their Address; which, it is understood, is not likely to be materially altered from that which has been agreed upon in Committee."

ADDRESS.

At a late hour we received the address of the House in answer to the Governor. It is quite as long as the speech; we give the most important articles. It is certainly a well written document and entirely free from offensive language. The House still insists upon an elective Council. Upon the subject of the commission, Mr. Clapham introduced the following amendment,

"We consider it a proof of the wisdom and magnanimity with which His Majesty has listened to our complaints, that a Commission, of which your Excellency is the head, has been appointed for the purpose of enquiring fully, and upon the spot, into the complaints of the Canadians, and we confidently hope that the conclusions to which the Commissioners will come, and the final result of their labours will be satisfactory to all classes of His Majesty's subjects."

This called up Mr. Speaker PAPINEAU, who declared at great length and with much warmth on this amendment. He said, that the appointment of the Commissioners an insult to the House—it cast a doubt upon the representation which has been gravely and deliberately made by that body in the speech to the king and to the two houses of the Imperial parliament. If information was wanted on the grievances of the people, that house was the proper channel through which it was to be obtained, and to seek it by any other was degrading and insulting to the representative branch. The act which gave a constitution to Canada, he said, had been referred to as a boon for which the Canadians ought to be grateful. He saw no cause for regret that it had conferred no favour on any class of His Majesty's subjects. Those who were of British birth enjoyed all that it conferred as their patrimony—and those who had been the subjects of France acquired the same rights on giving their allegiance to the new possessors of the soil, and becoming themselves British subjects.

The Commission, he said, was a constitutional or legal power vested in them. They might be so situated as to be called upon to report to His Majesty's Government—if it coincided with the declared wishes of the House, who were competent also to report, well and good—there would be no harm done, but the work would be superfluous; but, if they differed from what the Assembly advanced, they might be assured that that body would not recede one iota from what it had declared, but would enforce its claims to the utmost.

The Hon. Speaker continued at great length in the same style, and was replied to by Mr. GUY in a manner and manner, and the comment need hardly be in the delivery, but of which we must postpone a sketch till Tuesday.

Of the Address it is unnecessary for us further to speak. It shows, beyond doubt, the comment which the language of the Hon. Speaker affords, that concession on the part of Government so far from producing confidence has only led to more excessive demands in the House, and that the House, in short, that the complaint with which the Speaker and most of his confederates are effected if one in which "increase of appetite doth grow" in proportion as its cravings are indulged.

It is indeed under no ordinary circumstances that your Excellency has assumed the reins of administration. The Government has not for some time past, sufficiently possessed the confidence of his house and of the people, to fulfil the purposes of its institutions.—In this state of things, it was in conformity to the ancient custom of Parliament, and in the spirit of the constitution itself, as well as for the advantage of His Majesty's subjects and of the Government of this Province, that this House adopted constitutional means for obtaining the redress of grievances and abuses.—We shall see with pleasure that his Majesty's Government has acquired that practical and local knowledge of the Province which is necessary for discernment of the most appropriate remedies. It is, therefore, with feelings of hope that we contemplate the extensive powers, attributions, and circumstances with which your Excellency has commenced the fulfilment of your high Mission.

5.—We ought not at this moment, to fail to declare most respectfully to your Excellency, that the great body of the people of this Province, without distinction, consider the introduction of *Elective* principle, and its application to the Constitution of the Legislative Council in particular—the repeal of the Acts passed in Great Britain on matters concerning the internal Government of the Province and fully within the jurisdiction of the

Provincial Parliament, as well as of the privileges conferred by such Acts—and the full and unrestrained enjoyment on the part of the Provincial Legislature and of this House of their Legislative and constitutional rights—as being essential to the prosperity, welfare, and happiness of His Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects, and as being necessary to ensure their confidence in His Government, and their future welfare and contentment under it, and to remove the causes which have been obstacles heretofore.—And we most respectfully pray your Excellency, that in the future communications to which you have alluded between your Excellency and His most Gracious Majesty or His Government on the subject of the great interests of this Province, your Excellency will please not to lose sight of this firm conviction on the part of the people, which we feel in common with them.

17.—We thank your Excellency for having recognized the constitutional privileges of this house with regard to its contingent expenses.

22.—We ought, however, to express to your Excellency our conviction that the future application of any sums of money subject to the control of this House, without the consent of the representatives of the people, would tend to create an obstacle in the arrangement contemplated by His Majesty's Government, and which we must sincerely desire to see completed.

26.—Any sufficient and constitutional measure tending to facilitate the exercise of the right of this House to the control of the whole Revenue raised in this Province, shall be received by us with a due appreciation of the motives by which it shall have been dictated, and of the advantages to be derived from it. Every communication on this subject will be received with respect and examined with attention.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Since our last publication two more packets have arrived—the President, capt. Ripley from London, and the Virginian, capt. Harris from Liverpool—the former sailed from Portsmouth on the 3d of October, and the latter the 8th from Liverpool. Our London papers are to the 7th October, and Liverpool to the 8th in elapse.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times announces that measures for the establishment of steam communication with India, are in progress with renewed activity. Agents or depots are about to be formed at Alexandria, Cairo and Suez, and the operations on this part of the route are expected to be completed by the end of the present year. It is anticipated that the whole journey from England to Bombay will be effected in thirty days during the winter months of the year, and in eighty-five during the monsoons. Shipments of machinery &c. for the rail-road across the desert, are going on with great activity. This portion of the route, eighty miles, is to be traversed in eight hours.

The London Standard says that earl Spencer (lord Albemarle) has been solicited by Lord Melbourne to take office, but refused, alleging that he would have no connexion with Mr. O'Connell. The Morning Herald says that the four important offices of lord lieutenant, chief secretary, attorney general and privy councillor in Ireland, are filled by nominees of Mr. O'Connell. The Vestal steamer was at Limerick on the 3d of October, having on board five commissioners appointed to survey the western coast of Ireland, and select a harbor suitable for the anchorage of the fleet.

The following is from the Morning Herald of the 6th. It has been reported that one of the largest houses in the general warehousing trade, of which a former celebrated free trade member of parliament is or was the head, is about to establish a branch at Calcutta, Canton, New York, &c., and that at the present moment arrangements are making in New York for that purpose. We believe the plan was originally suggested by the great increase of trade with New York in manufactured goods, particularly silks, diverted to this country, by the celebrated disturbances at Lyons. The object of the plan is to turn all the money transactions of the exporting parties into the same channel, and thus add to the "slaughter house system" of profits by a new kind of monopoly in the money trade.

Capt. Back has been especially promoted to the rank of lord captain, by an order in council, in consideration of his extraordinary services. Great alarm appears to exist in the agricultural districts of England on account of incendiary fires, which are said to be even more frequent and extensive than in former years.

Col. Eismann, the grand secretary of the Orange lodges, has commenced actions for false pretences against the Rev. John O'Connell, the common, the sergeant-at-arms, and the select committee.

Measures are in progress for the establishment of a telegraphic communication between London and Paris, by which tidings are to be conveyed in an hour and a half. There are to be nine stations between London and the English coast, and fourteen between the English coast and Paris. The undertaking is got up by those concerned in stocks.

The king and queen of Belgium, after visiting the king of England at Windsor, the duke of Cambridge at Windsor Castle, and the estate of king Leopold at Claremont, had returned to Brussels where they were expected to arrive on the 7th October.

On proving the will of the late Wm. Cebbett, his effects were sworn to be under the value of 1600 pounds. There are no specific legacies, but the copy right of all his works is bequeathed to the oldest son.

TIMBER DUTIES.
Mr. ROBINSO presented petitions from Montreal and from persons in the city of London engaged in the timber trade, against any alteration of the timber duties. He said that the timber trade was almost the only trade enjoyed by Canada with the mother country, and that, therefore, the petitioners in Montreal and elsewhere had viewed with alarm propositions founded on the views of a political economist to alter duties. They were also in favor of a measure that would check emigration—a check which he deemed by no means desirable. As to the alterations in the duties, the prospects in many cases with which they had been made had not been realized. Here, as upon the wine duties, the liberal system had failed.

Mr. VILLIERS said that it was a deplorable principle that the people should be allowed to get, and sought to get, this produce at their own and others' expense, as cheap as possible, and that, for example, if the duties were put upon a proper footing of reciprocity, he apprehended that other countries would soon find it to their interest to follow our example.

Dr. BOWING also denied the principle of free trade and reciprocity duties. Sir F. STANLEY hoped that the government would not adopt any steps upon the resolutions and recommendations of the timber duties until the evidence should be before the house—(hear.) He trusted that nothing would be done to affect this trade of our colonies.

Mr. WARBURTON said that in this case there had been protection in a particular case to the Canadians, and in consequence the ship owners have first up to the moment a pretence that such protection, which was to the extent of 50 per cent. upon the prime cost of the article, ought to be put. The house had most wisely set to work to put an end to this monstrous system.

Mr. THORNLEY said that he was rejected to learn that the first step was about to be taken to equalise and render more just the timber duties; and that he hoped next session, they should make greater advances in the promotion of free trade.

Mr. M. STEWART hoped that the evidence would be printed before the legislature upon what the committee had done, and that the public would not be hastily and without a fact to affect our colonial trade. Half a million tons of shipping were engaged in this trade, and would be injuriously by the alteration of the duty.

Mr. HUME observed that the hon. member who presented the petition denounced his opponents as visionaries and theorists, but that hon. member was ignorant of what he was talking about—(a laugh.) It was preposterous to say that any great principle or benefit to trade was promoted by supporting a system that allowed the shipping of timber in the Baltic, the sending of it to Canada, and then the bringing of it on the colonial duties. It was preposterous to say that the shipping interests could be benefited by this system.

Mr. V. SMITH was quite ready to admit that they ought to see the evidence.

Mr. M. STEWART, in explanation, declared that the resolutions did not rest on the evidence of the committee, and were not justified by it.

Mr. LANOCHIE said that the evidence was now printing and would be ready.

Petition ordered to lie on the table.

TIN-STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the inhabitants of Belleville and its vicinity, that he has moved his SHOP opposite the BELLEVILLE HOUSE, where he will keep constantly on hand a general supply of

TIN, & SHEET-IRON, and will execute all Orders upon the shortest possible notice. He hopes by a strict attention to business to obtain a general patronage.

CASH paid for old PEWTER.
JOHN STEVENS.

Belleville, Nov. 13th, 1835. 9f

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has commenced business in the above line in the brick house occupied by Mr. SERRIX Confectioner Front Street, and that he has received the NEW YORK

FASHIONS

for this Fall, and has made arrangements for receiving them quarterly; so that gentlemen favoring him with their custom may depend upon the newest fashion, the neatest fit, the greatest punctuality, and for good payment on the shortest notice.

Cutting done on the shortest notice.
JOHN ANDREW.

Belleville 13th Oct. 1835. 52m

WILLIAM K. GILL & CO ORNAMENTAL SIGN CARRIAGE & HOUSE PAINTERS,

GLAZIERS, PAPERHANGERS, &c.
Beg to return their grateful thanks to the inhabitants of the Town of Belleville and its vicinity for their generous patronage during the past year. They are anxious to inform their friends both in Town & Country that they have opened an Establishment next door to Mr. John Turnball's, Front Street, where they hope, by strict attention to the public, still to merit the patronage of the public. Particular attention to Sign Painting, and sent to any part of the Province, when ordered.
COLOURS PREPARED FOR THE BRUSH. PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, AND PUTTY FOR SALE.
Belleville June 27, 1835. 42 if

NOTICE.
Shingles Wanted to Measure as follows.
50 Courses 3 feet wide and Plump 1-3 of an inch thick.
The subscriber will contract with the manufacturers for the above or any part, to be delivered by the 1st April next in case their terms suit.
BILLA FLINT JR.
Belleville, Oct. 21, 1835.

FOR SALE.
IN the fast rising Township of Seymour, a FARM of 500 acres of land, second in point of quality to none whatever in that fertile Township; this composed of Lot No. 24, in the 8th Concession and the North half of 24 in the 7th Concession; upward of 35 acres are cleared; 12 are now under the first crop, and the remainder thereof will be very speedily ready for fall sowing. There is a first rate Log House on the Farm, being 43 feet by 31; and it is well watered by several beautiful living creeks besides springs. It will be sold cheap.
For particulars apply to John Taylor Esq. Grafon, or Lieut. Clough R. N. Seymour. 1 if

**THE GENTLEMAN'S
VADE MECUM;
OR THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COM-
PANION.**
Unrivalled Attraction!
THIS DAY, the second of May, this popular and widely spread journal is embellished with several beautiful engravings, and its contents afford an abundance and spicy variety, unequalled by any other number which has been published since its commencement.
—the principle engravings are—
A perfect picture of the celebrated race horse Touchstone and his rider—the winner of the great St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster, (Eng) in 1834. This plate, colored, sells for five dollars at the print stores in Philadelphia.
A View of the Procession which took place at Stratford upon Avon (Eng) a few years ago, in commemoration of the Anniversary of the Birth-day of the immortal bard Shakspear.
Extracts from Fanny Kemble's Journal. Official statement of the Races, at Trenton, N. J. A graphic description of the celebrated Foot Race on Long Island, for \$1,000. Statement of a Shooting Match. A record of the winnings of the celebrated English racer Touchstone. The Soldier's Festival or a New Comedy of Errors. The Soldier's Tear, a favourite ballad, set to music.
In addition to which, there is a diversified quantity of original and selected articles connected with the Drama and the Turf, and other subjects which will be found amusing and instructive.
The Gentleman's VADE MECUM is published on very white paper of extra imperial size every Saturday, at three dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance.
The above may be considered a fair criterion to judge of the manner this highly popular paper is conducted.
Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Athenium Buildings, Franklin Place Philadelphia.

NOTICE.
The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of RUTTER & AYERILL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All those indebted to the Establishment, either by Note, or Book account, are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay, with Mr. H. AYERILL, Jun, who is alone duly authorized to settle all the business of the Establishment.
JOHN RUTTER.
HENRY AYERILL
Belleville, 8th July, 1835. 44 3m

STEAMBOAT NOTICE



THE STEAM BOAT KINGSTON.

H. CALDER, MASTER.
Will commence running to the Bay of Quinte and River, on Monday the 20th Instant. She will leave the CARRYING PLACE, downwards, on every MONDAY & THURSDAY at 3 O'clock A. M. and will leave PRESCOTT upwards, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY evenings, immediately on the arrival of the STAGES from MONTREAL; touching at all the usual intermediate ports, on her up and down trips.
The Boat has undergone a thorough and complete repair by experienced Mechanics and is now fitted in a safe, substantial and comfortable manner. It is expected, that on trial, she will prove worthy of Public confidence and support.
For terms of Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board.
Belleville, 17th. April, 1835. 32. if

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Subscriber, after carrying on business for fifteen years in this place, is compelled through unavoidable circumstances, to make this Public Call on all those who are indebted to him; and to inform them, that unless immediate payment is made, he will be compelled to hand over their Notes or Accounts to a proper person to enforce collection.
His Patent Pot Factory is in operation as usual, where he will complete any order for Pails, at any time either at wholesale or retail.
The Carding and Cloth-dressing Business, will be carried on as heretofore, but under the firm of DAME & OSTROM.
AARON DAME.
Belleville, 22nd Sept. 1835. 2 3 in.

BLANK DEEDS, MEMORIALS. AND COURT OF REQUESTS

Blanks of all descriptions, for sale at this Office.
450 bbls Gosh prime pork.
100 bbls Onondaga Salt.
12 Tons Ohio Grindstones, Just recd.
TOGETHER.
with a general supply, of Staple & fancy GOODS, exceeding any assortment ever offered to the public by the subscriber.
ALSO
30 bbls ground plaster.
BILLA FLINT JR.
Belleville, July 14, 1835.

LAND HOUSE AND GENERAL AGENCY.

The undersigned has the honor to inform the public, that he has opened a general Agency Office. He is led to believe that he could be of service to those who wish to dispose of their property by private contract, and that his office once known would be the means of pointing out many more situations for the settlement of persons of capital, than under the present circumstances are known. He solicits public patronage, as well from those who wish to sell as those who wish to purchase.
Belleville Jan. 31, 1835
GEORGE BENJAMIN.

WANTED,

A smart active lad to act as a Clerk in a Grocery Store.
Apply to
ALBERT TAYLOR.
Belleville Oct. 6, 1835. 4 if

FOUND.

A Subscription book of the book of martyrs, by the Rev Amos Blanchard, and published by A. F. Robinson of Cincinnati. The owner can have the same by calling at this office and paying the expense of this advertisement.
LOST.
On the 30th of June, a Note drawn on my favor, by Messrs. McNab & Bull, payable in August next, for nine or ten pounds, with an endorsement of five shillings. All persons are forbid to trade for said note, payment having been stop.
BAPTIST St. LOUIS.

THE LARGEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE UNITED STATES.
THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting, but because it can with strict justice, be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, which contains each week, upwards of two hundred and fifty distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature—science—the Arts—the Latest foreign and Domestic News—Police Reports—Sporting Intelligence—Notices of New Works besides an immense fund of miscellaneous Intelligence—the Dramas—Marriages—Deaths—Prices of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c. engravings—Internal Improvements, Rail Roads, Canals—Travelling—Agriculture, &c. &c.; embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public Journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of subscribers, (NINETEEN THOUSAND 13). The largest variety of Literature, Entertainment, and News as well as being the largest and cheapest Newspaper published in the United States. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed upon a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of Sales, Markets and News, to the latest dates.
The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of \$2. For this sum subscribers get valuable & entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common look of 200 pages, and equal to fifty two volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida and from the seaboard to the lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in literary prizes, and in payments to American writers. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will shortly be offered in Prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American Literature evincing a degree of liberality believed to be as unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.
The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is Strictly Neutral in party politics and religious controversies. Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to
WILLIAM L. PLACE, Philadelphia, Pa.
Reading-room Notice.

From the multitude of those, we refer the stranger to a brief extract from one only, for the sake of brevity, viz: The Saturday Courier is the largest weekly journal published in Philadelphia, and certainly one of the very best in the United States—[Pennsylvania Daily Inquirer of May 15th 1835.]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Subscriber will feel obliged to all those in Belleville and its vicinity, who may favour the Steam Boat Kingston with share of their patronage, to give timely notice at which wharf or store house they wish their property to be landed, so as to avoid unnecessary trouble and expense.
He likewise intimates to them that the "Kingston" will invariably stop on her up and down trips at East and West Belleville, thence to say, at Mr. B. Flint's wharf, Capt. Baldwin's or Mr. Covent's, making her first & last call alternately at each side of the river & will expect equal facility of light at each stopping place on dark nights.
The Boat will leave Belleville, on Mondays at 6 o'clock A. M. every Monday and Thursday, wind and weather permitting.
The Kingston will stop at the East side of Belleville, on Saturdays, and the West side on Wednesdays. And will start from the East side on Thursdays, and from the West side on Mondays.
The above arrangements will be continued until further notice.
By order of the Committee of management.
H. CALDER.
Belleville, 27th August, 1835. 54 if

STORAGE & WHARFAGE.

The Subscriber having built a wharf in West Belleville, at which the Steam boats, as well as other craft can land at and depart from with ease, offers the use thereof to the public, Free of the usual fee of wharfage in all cases where property is not left a usual length of time. He is also erecting a commodious Warehouse, which will be ready within a short time, when he will be prepared to store Goods &c. on as moderate terms as any person, having been to a good deal of pains and expense in fitting up the same he hopes for at least a fair proportion of the business of the Merchants, and public in general.

Property consigned to the subscriber on Commission or otherwise will be attended to. A fair proportion of the Wharf will be devoted to Wood Merchants, who design their wood for the Steam Boats, by calling on the subscriber, who will point out where the wood may be laid and no charge for wharfage on the same.
BILLA FLINT JR.
Belleville, May 6, 1835. 35 if

2000 SAWLOGS

of Pine, Oak, Maple, Bass-Wood, Cherry, Black Walnut, &c. wanted by the subscriber, at his New Saw Mill, West side of the River Moira. Customers logs sawed on the usual terms. The Mill of first rate description, is now in operation; and would be let to a respectable tenant for a term of years, if immediate application is made.
WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

Acres.	
Lot No. 19, 6th Con. Thurlow,	200
Part of 20, 6th Con. Thurlow,	100
Lot No. 1 North side the road Tyendinaga, well situated on four cross roads for a Public Stand,	100
Lot No. 26 8th Con. Pittsburgh,	200
East & 36 6th do. do.	100
Lots No. 1 2 3 4 in the 7th Con. Chatham, Western boundary line of the Township,	800

TOWN LOTS IN BELLEVILLE,
to sell or let on long,
Lot No. 36, West side of Pinnacle street on which there is a good frame building, finished, 18 by 24.
A valuable stand on Front-Street, 40 feet front, by depth to the River Moira, on which there is a house with other out buildings, now in the occupation of Mr. Hugh M'GINNIS merchant.

Also that most valuable tavern stand now in the occupation of Mr. Francois Lafabvre, South-West corner of the Belleville, Bridge.

And a house and lot on the opposite side of the street, on the York road, adjoining the lot of Mr. Hoskins, saddle and Harness maker.

Town lots on the East and West bank of the River Moira, in East and West Belleville, with fine, hydraulic and mill situations. Application to be made to the subscriber. The whole of the property is unincumbered and indisputable titles or leases will be given.

Mason—Millwright—and carpenter work will be received in part payment and every encouragement given, with easy terms of payment.

All those to whom the subscriber is indebted, will please render their accounts on or before the 1st. Proximo and those indebted by Bond, Note, or otherwise due, will please settle the same
THOMAS COLEMAN.
Belleville, Jan. 17, 1835.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Asa Smith of Ameliasburg Late Deceased are requested to make payment immediately; and all those having any claims to present them to the subscriber well authenticated.
PHILO NOBLE.
Executor
Ameliasburg, Sept. 25, 1835. 3 3m

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for the Canada Inland forwarding and Insurance company will be prepared to transact the Business of the company at all times. Freight to & from Belleville to Montreal attended to, and despatch in all business committed to his care can be relied on.
BILLA FLINT JR.
Belleville, May 6, 1835. 25 if

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

The subscriber begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to receive and forward property committed to his charge, on as low terms as any other Establishment in Belleville.
HENRY BALDWIN,
Belleville, June 11th, 1835.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trusting any individual or individuals on my account, without my written order to that effect. As I will not be responsible for debts so contracted.
HIRAM FULFORD.
Belleville, Sept. 3, 1835. 21

WANTED

Immediately a Journeyman Blacksmith. None need apply who are not of sober habits, and first rate workmen.
HIRAM FULFORD.
Belleville Sept. 3, 1835. 52 if

60,000 Pages of TRACTS to give a way.

The Tracts were purchased for the Belleville Tract Society, (long since dead) but not paid for by them.
Seeing no probability of being remunerated for the same, they will be given away. Persons willing to aid in distributing the same, through the County of Hastings, who are not members or Distributors for any other Tract Society, can have what may be required, by calling and pledging themselves to distribute them faithfully in their respective neighborhoods. The object is to have the Tracts put into use without coming in contact with any Society or Tract Distributors in Belleville or elsewhere.
As tracts are considered by many as Messengers of mercy, and as they will be no cost to any person who will distribute them, but their time, it is to be hoped that there will be at least one person found in each Neighborhood throughout the County who will be willing to engage in the field of labor open before them.

Subsah Schools in the County (out of this Town) upon proper application by the Superintendent, will receive each 1000 pages while they last.
Please apply to
BILLA FLINT JR.
Belleville, 24th August, 1835. 51 if.

For Sale.

The rear or North half of lot No. 24, in the 6th Concession of Thurlow.
Apply to J. H. SAMSON.
Belleville 8th December, 1834. 15 if.

Lands For Sale.

**LOTS NO. 111 112 113
114 AND 115**
IN the Second Concession of Ameliasburg; containing six hundred acres. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms of payment reasonable. The lands are of an excellent quality and situated on the Bay usually called "Welflar's Bay," between which and Lake Ontario there is a direct communication; and when the projected junction of the waters of the Lake with the head of the Bay or Quinsigamint has been completed, these premises must become one of the most pleasant, as well as one of the most profitable situations in the Province.—There are about seventy five acres cleared and under cultivation.—There are five Log-houses on the premises and one Log Barn, with several small Log buildings on the different Lots.
The distance from the Carrying place, at the head of the Bay of Quinte, is less than three miles and will afford to the purchaser not only the benefit of a good market, but the advantages to be derived from the services of a resident Clergyman—good medical advice—schools—Post-Office &c. &c.
For terms of Sale, apply
at Toronto to the Hon. WM ALLAN,
or to JAMES H. SAMSON,
Belleville.
Belleville, Nov. 21, 1834:

The Intelligence of Belville

Is printed and published every Saturday Morning, by GEORGE BENJAMIN, at his office, corner of Front and Bridge Streets.

TERMS.

Delivered to Subscribers in the Town of Belleville, at Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence, per Annum; and Twenty Shillings per Annum, if sent by Mail. Subscribers in the country who may call or send for their papers will only pay Fifteen and Sixpence per Annum. All subscriptions payable quarterly, and in advance. Country produce taken in payment at Cash Prices.

Price of Advertisements.

Six lines and under 2s. 6d. for the first insertion and 1s. for every continuation. Advertisements above six lines charged in proportion. All advertisements remaining in three months will be subject to a deduction of 15 per cent; those remaining six months 22 per cent; and those for one year 30 per cent on the regular charges.
Advertisements without written directions, inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.
Orders for discontinuing advertisements, to be in writing, and delivered by 9 o'clock on Thursday morning.
No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the choice of the publisher.